



PR30 Link Budget Considerations from a Component Perspective

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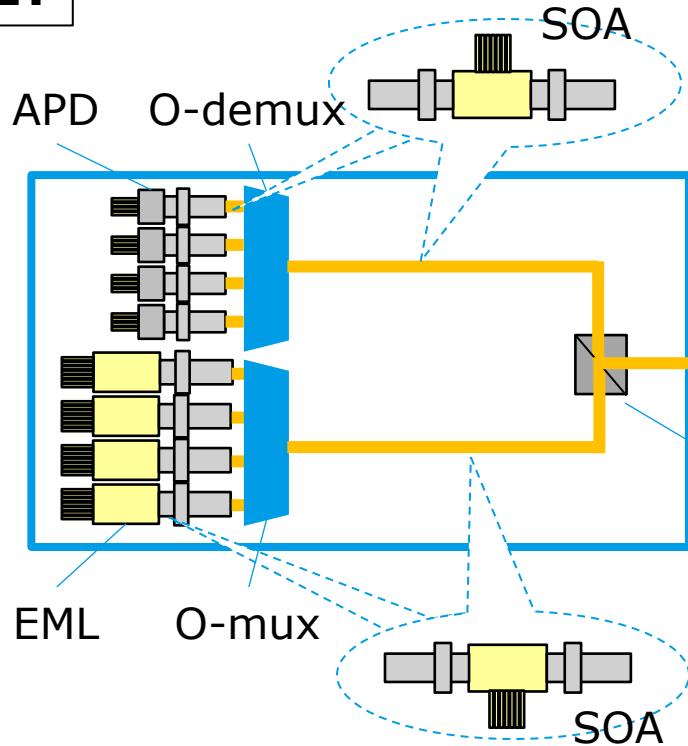
IEEE P802.3ca 100G-EPON Task Force meeting, New Orleans

Outline / Introduction

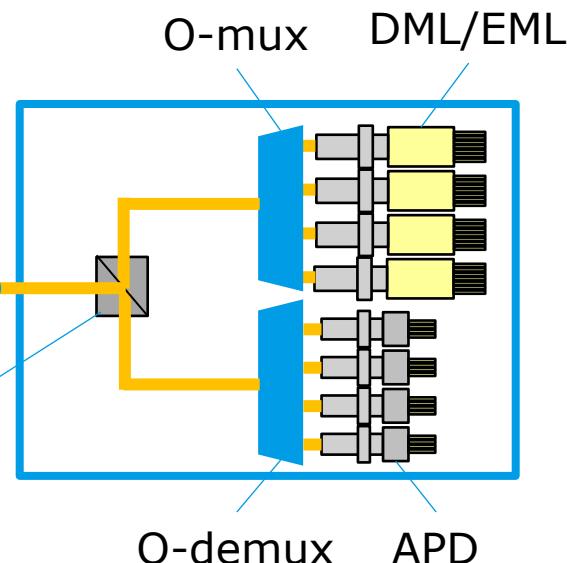
- Previous presentations explored link budgets given various component capabilities
- 100G, PR30 most challenging
- This presentation looks at a common specification (25G/50G/100G) and indicates where further component assessment is needed to confirm specification values.
 - Emphasis on low-cost ONU

Schematics diagram of 100G-EPON network architecture

OLT



ONU



Total loss: 34.5dB [EML] or 35.0dB [DML] loss (tentative)

	O-mux	O-demux	Diplexer	ODN	TDP
Loss Penalty [dB]	1.5 (tentative)	1.5 (tentative)	0.5 (tentative)	29(PR30)	1.5(EML),2.0(DML) (tentative)

Vendor input survey result of laser

25G transmitter launch power and ER: **responses**

AVPmin (dBm)	number	mean	σ
EML	6	4.5	0.8
cooled DML	8	7.0	1.2
uncooled DML	6	4.7	1.5
ER (dB)			
EML	6	7.5	0.8
cooled DML	8	5.3	0.9
uncooled DML	6	4.7	1.0

When a range was given (maximum 1 dB), the higher value was chosen.

→Inputs to be used in harstead_3ca_2_0716

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NOKIA

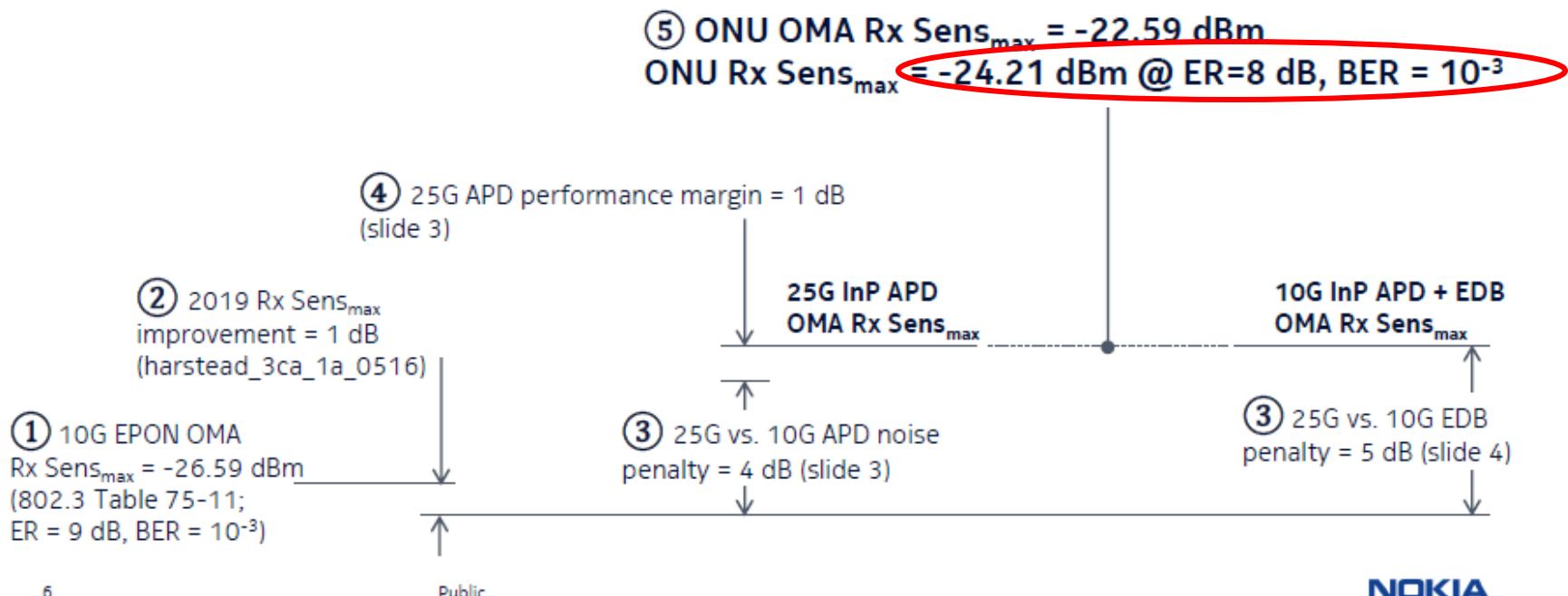
Ref. harstead_3ca_1a_0716

Vendor input survey results are good reference to consider 100G-EPON link budget.

25G APD sensitivity estimation (ONU)

Derivation of 25G PR30 receiver sensitivity specification, ONU

- Assume: OLT EML, with ER=8 dB per harstead_3ca_1a_0516
- Assume no FEC improvement over 10G EPON
- Assume no additional diplexer loss compared to 10G EPON (wavelength plan dependent)



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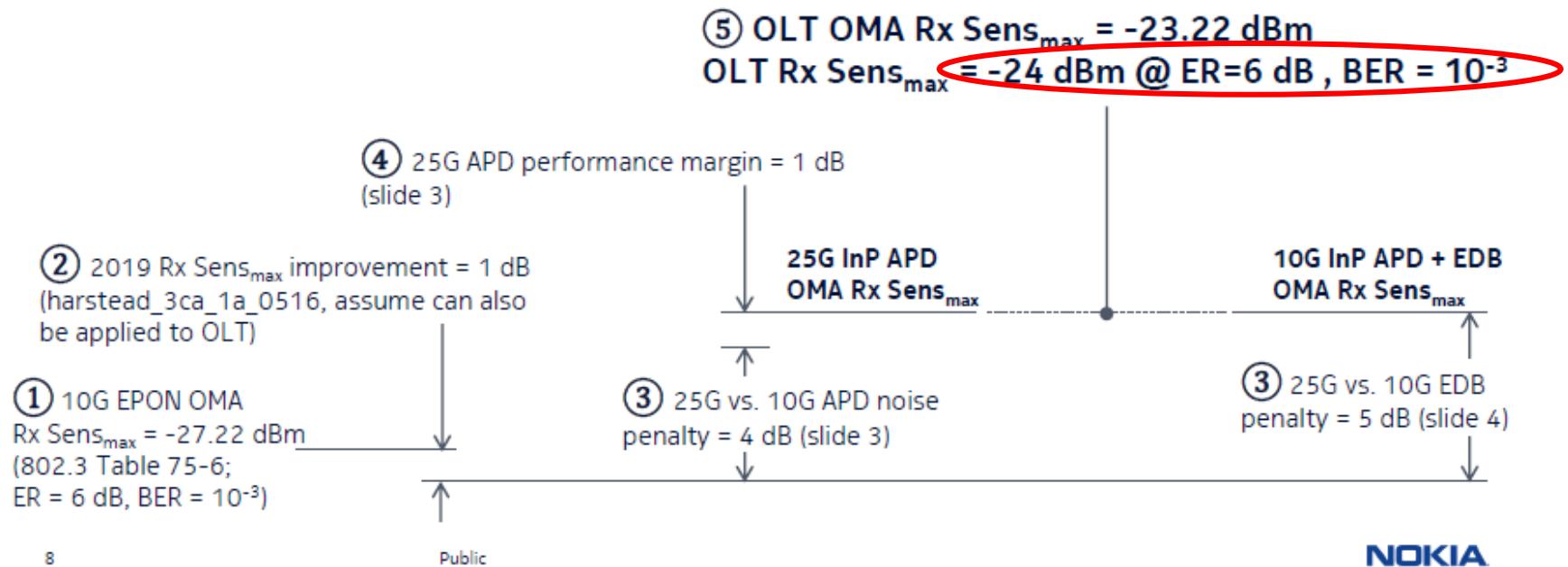
23-25 May 2017

Ref. harstead_3ca_4_0117

25G APD sensitivity estimation (OLT)

Derivation of 25G PR30 receiver sensitivity specification, OLT

- Assume: ONU DML, with ER=6 dB per harstead_3ca_1a_0516.
- Assume no FEC improvement over 10G EPON
- With adjustment to the OMA method, a spec could be written that would also allow for an EML with lower power and higher ER (risk mitigation).



Ref. harstead_3ca_4_0117

O-Demux Integrated 25G x 4ch APD ROSA

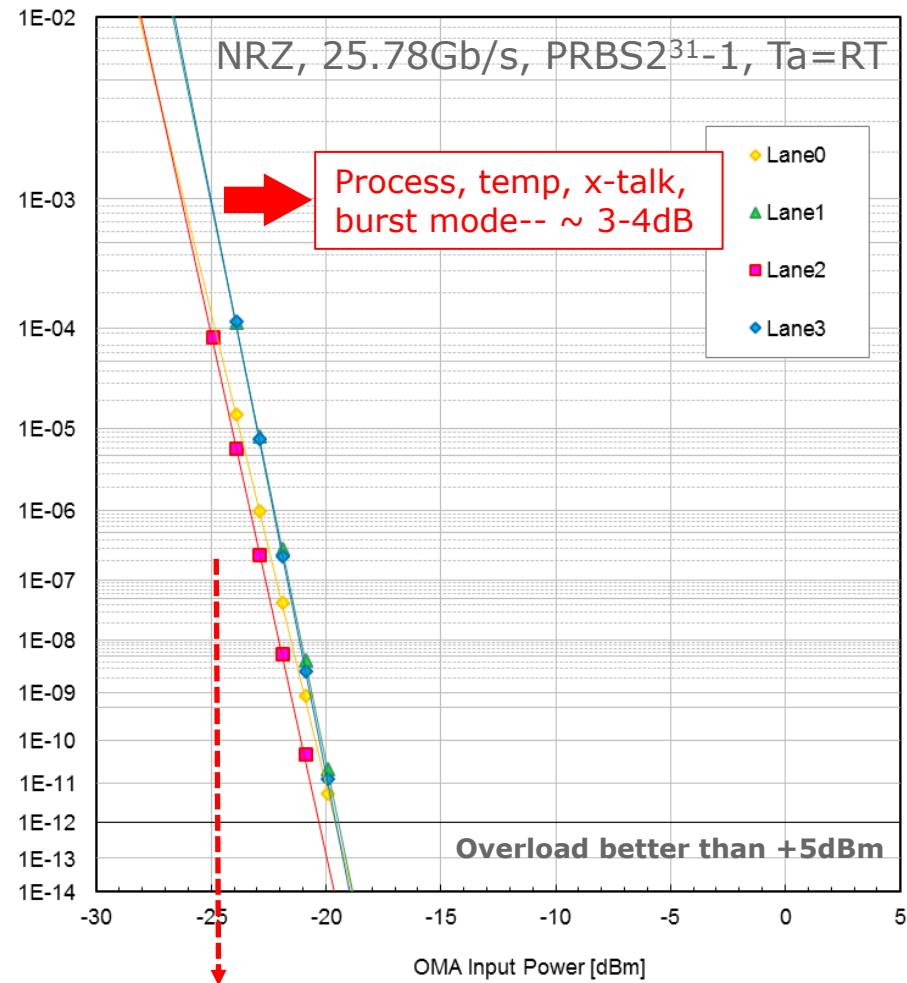
■ FEATURES

- LAN-WDM 4λ optical DMUX
- Four channel/limiting ROSA
- InP/InGaAs 25G APD
- SiGe Quad TIA
- Common integrated ROSA packaging



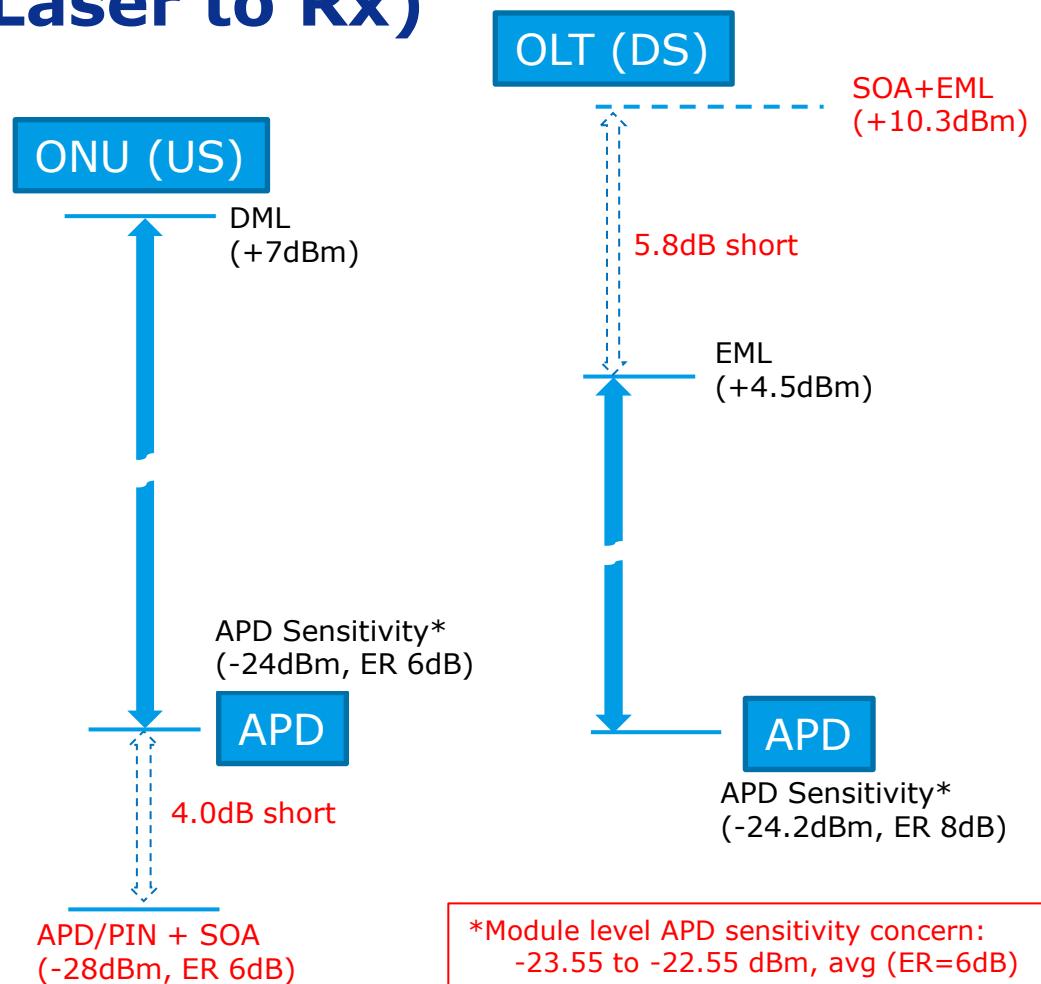
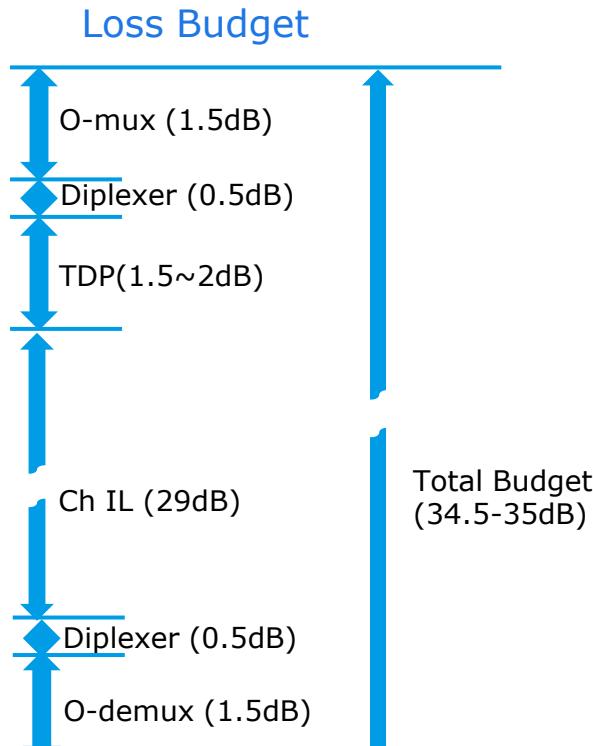
Common design

Prototype evaluation result



100G EPON (PR30)

(Loss budget from Laser to Rx)

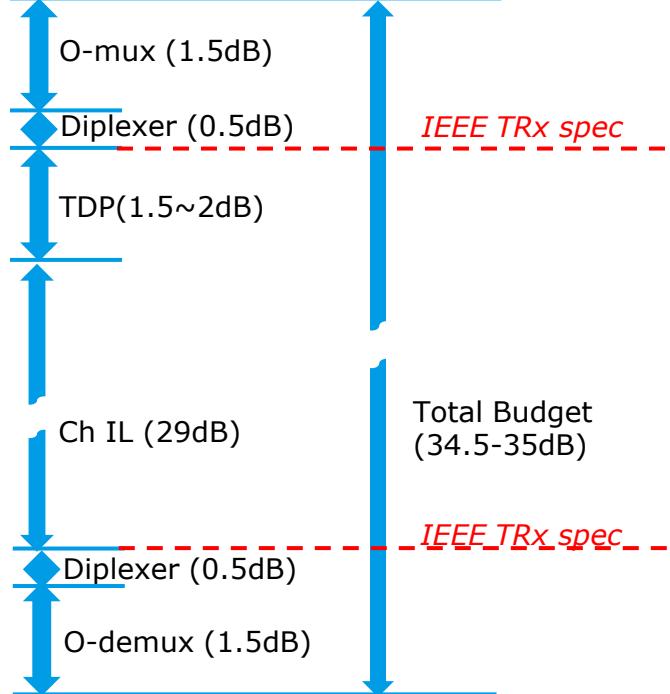


Need optical amplifier to realize 100G-EPON system

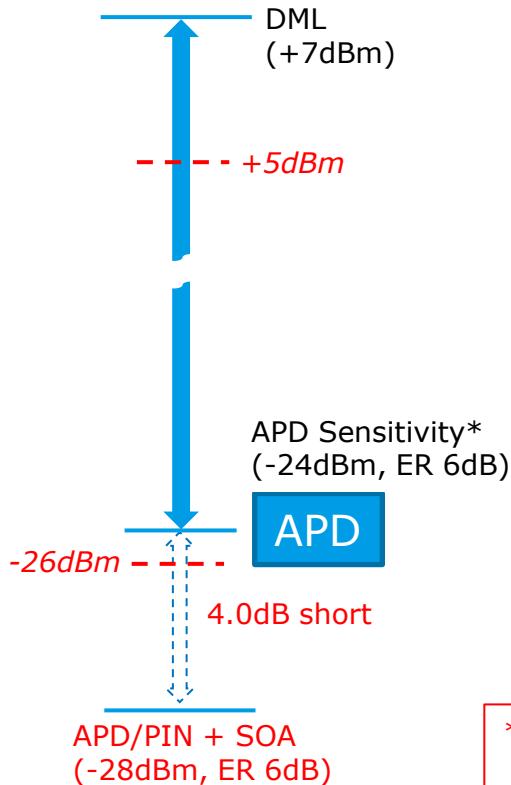
100G EPON (PR30)

(Loss budget from Laser to Rx)

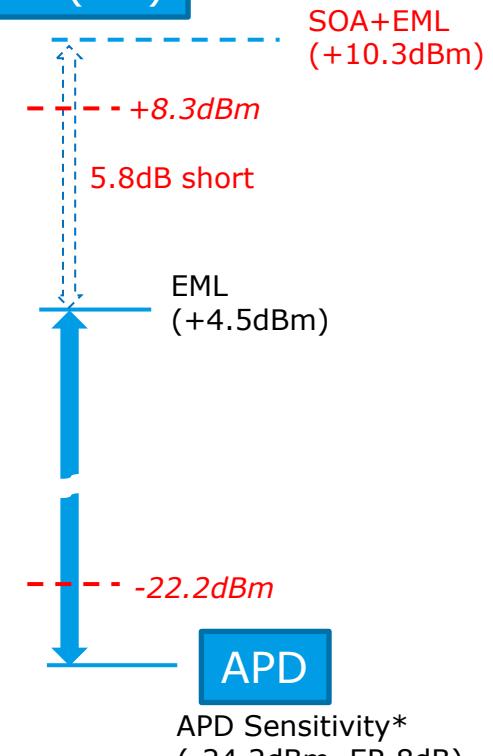
Loss Budget



ONU (US)



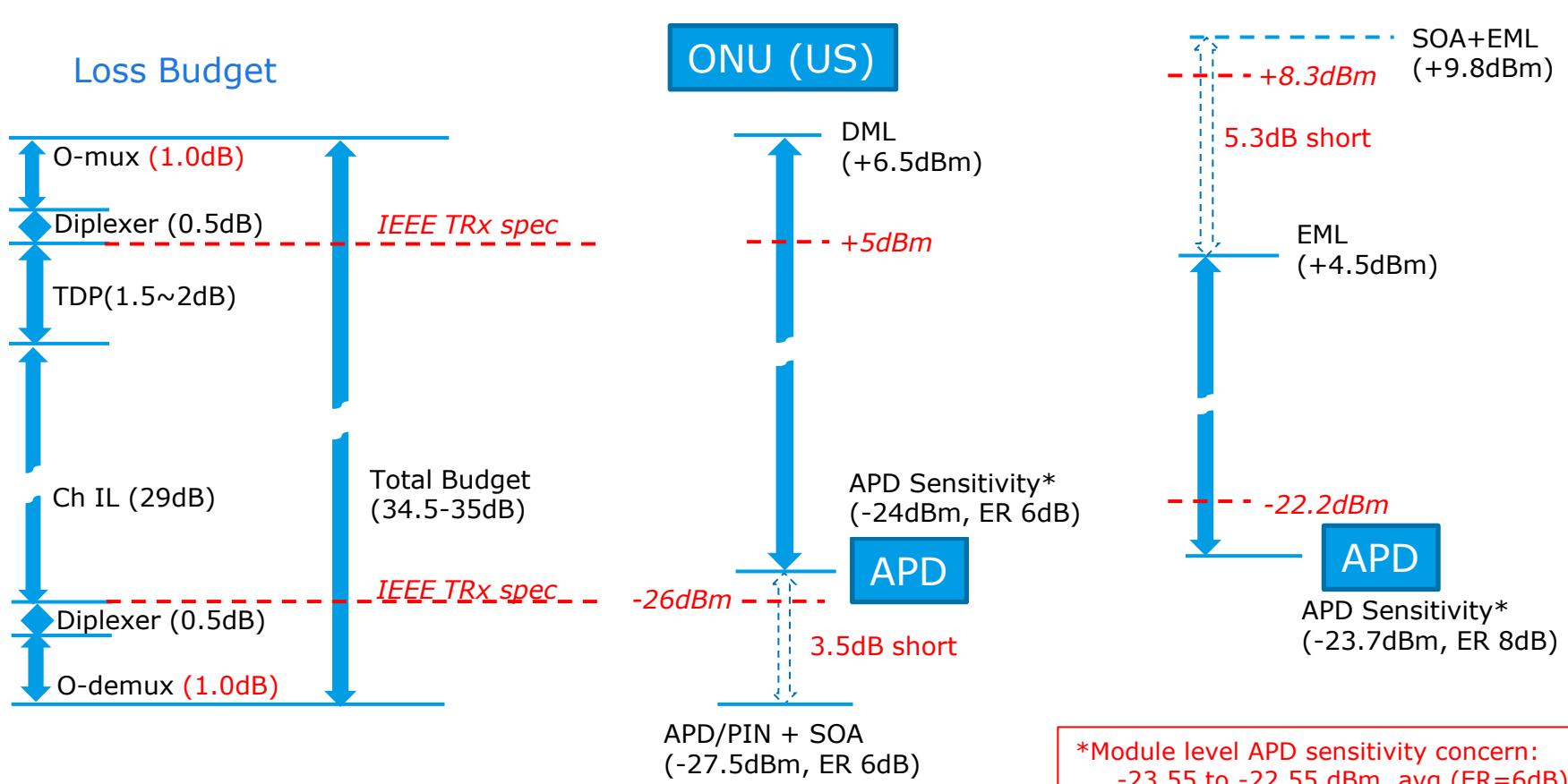
OLT (DS)



*Module level APD sensitivity concern:
-23.55 to -22.55 dBm, avg (ER=6dB)

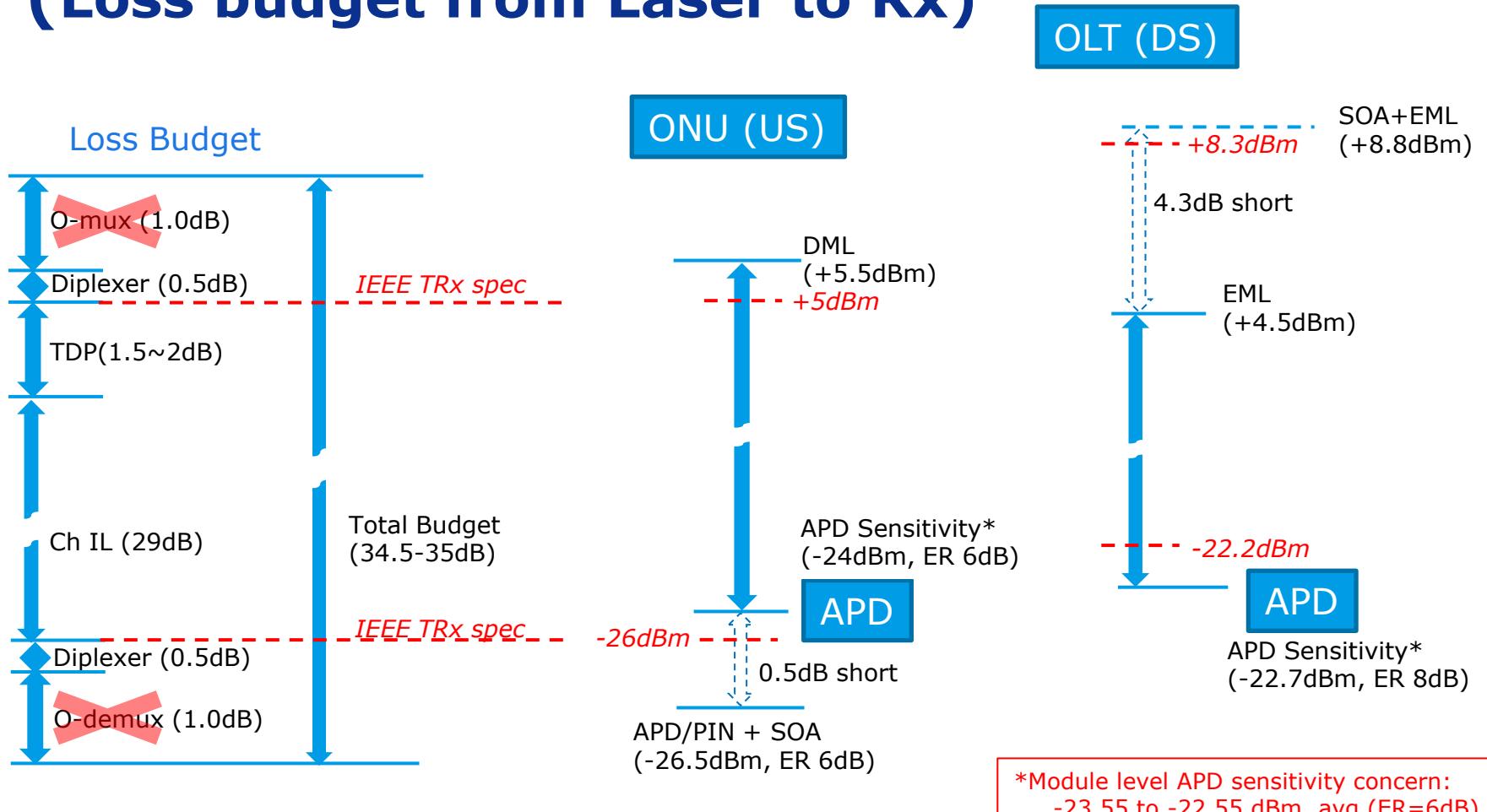
Need optical amplifier to realize 100G-EPON system

50G EPON (PR30) (Loss budget from Laser to Rx)



Need optical amplifier to realize 100G-EPON system

25G EPON (PR30) (Loss budget from Laser to Rx)

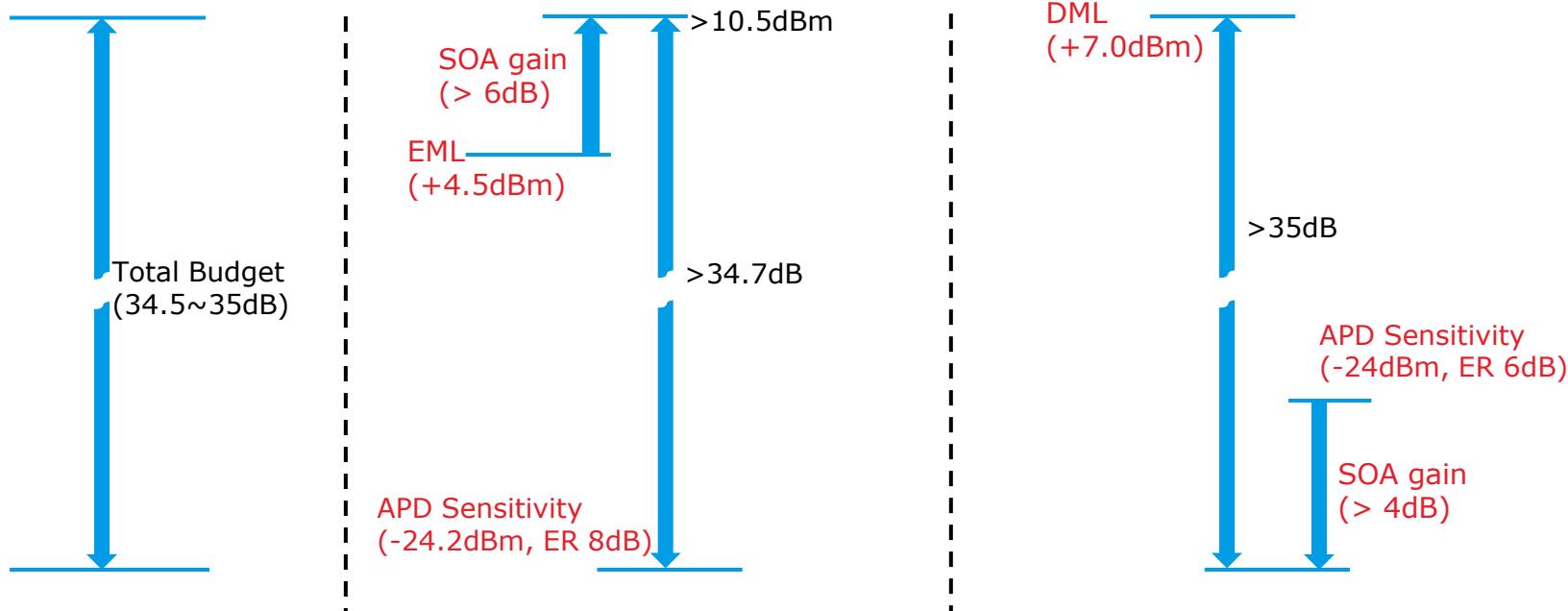


Need optical amplifier to realize 100G-EPON system

Device technology: Minimizing total cost and risk?

	Downstream	Upstream
OLT	Tx) EML+SOA <u>(SOA integrated EML)</u>	Rx) SOA+APD <u>SOA+PIN-PD</u>
ONU	Rx) <u>APD</u>	Tx) DML(cooled) / <i>EML</i>

Booster SOA options at OLT:
 1. One discrete SOA for four wavelengths.
 2. Four SOA integrated EMLs.

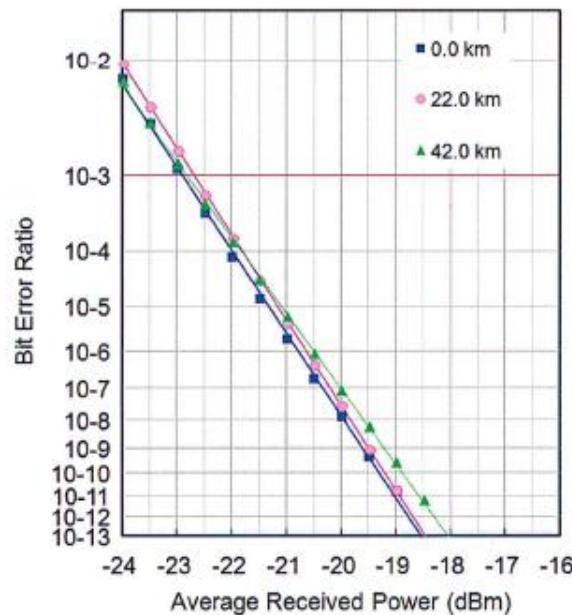


SEDI's SOA integrated EML for 10G-PON

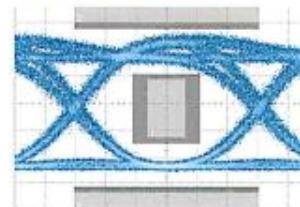
Representative Characteristics

$P_{fave} = 10.8 \text{ dBm}$, $E_r = 10.15 \text{ dB}$

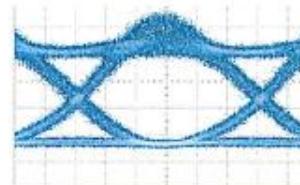
$T_{LD} = 40 \text{ deg. C}$, 9.95 Gbit/s, PRBS $2^{31}-1$
 $I_{LD} = 110 \text{ mA}$, $I_{SOA} = 256 \text{ mA}$, $V_o = -0.1 \text{ V}$, $V_{pp} = 1.5 \text{ V}$



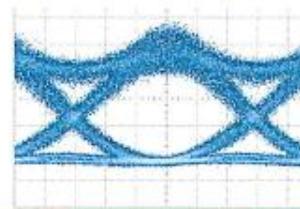
Back to Back



22km transmission



42km transmission

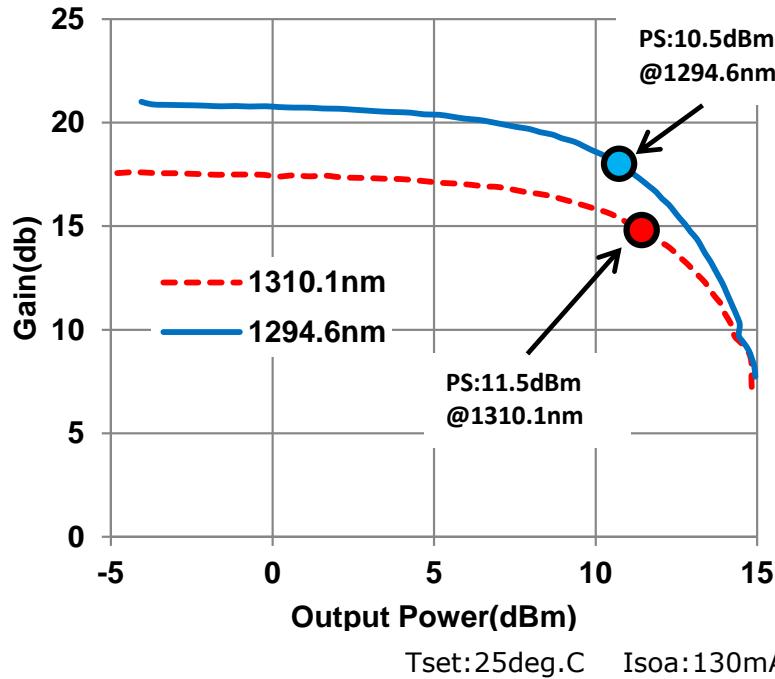


This technology could be applied to 25G EML

Example of SOA saturation power performance

■ Gain Characteristics

Saturation output power

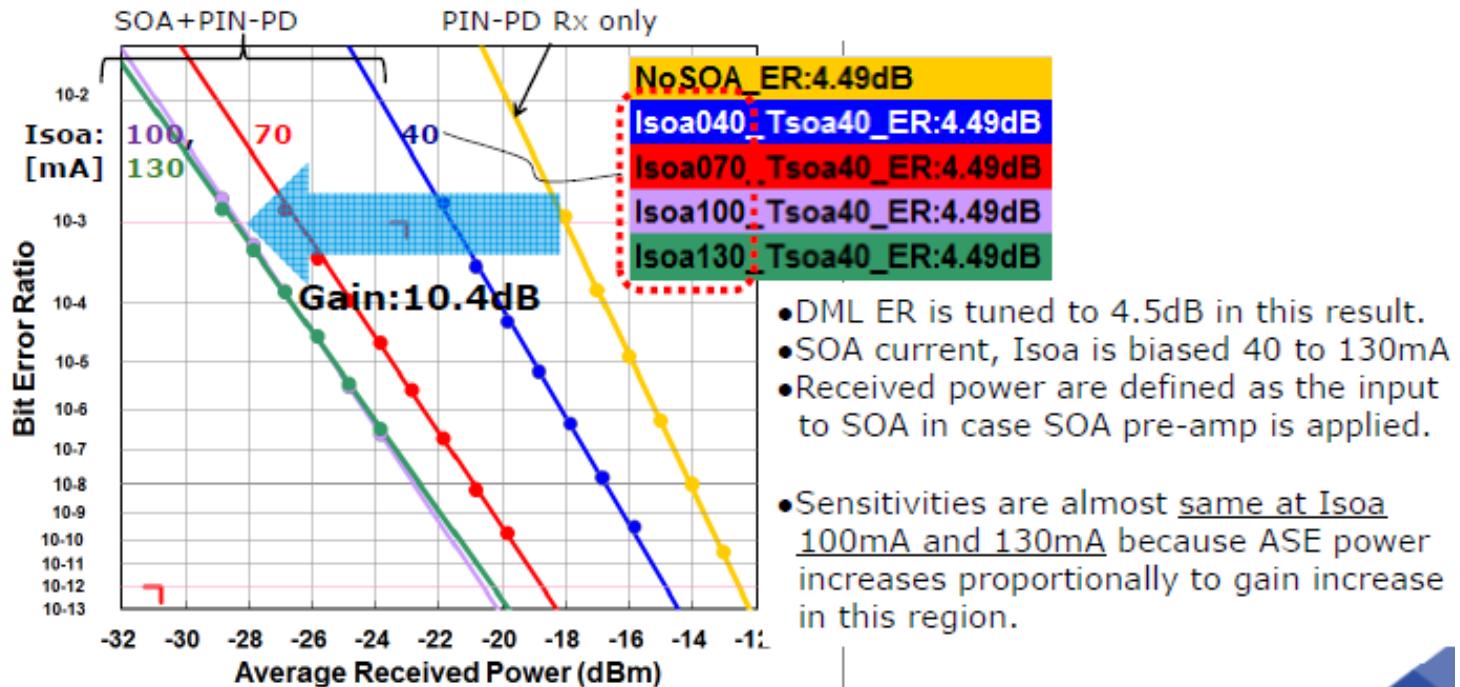


>10dBm saturation power doable, optimizing SOA parameter, higher saturation power could be obtained.

SOA+PIN sensitivity (alternative to APD, OLT)

Sensitivities of SOA + PIN-PD Rx

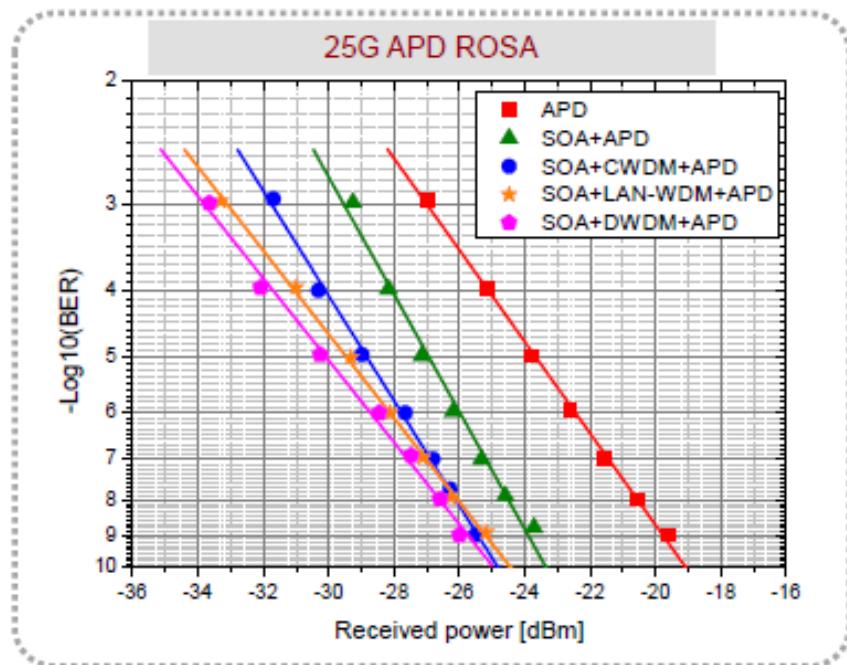
- PIN-PD ROSA and DML TOSA are the same samples used in tanaka_3ca_1116.
- SOA gain of sensitivity is 10.4dB@BER:1e-3 under Isoa:130mA and Tsoa:40degC with LAN-WDM filter of LR4/ER4.



SOA+PIN could be solution.

Ref. tanaka_3ca_1a_0117

SOA + APD (ref: liu_3ca_1_0117)



- Compared with 25G APD, only using SOA as pre-amp., Rx. Sen. increased **2.2 dB**.
- Using SOA and CWDM filter, Rx. Sen. increased **4.6 dB**.
- Using SOA and LAN-WDM filter, Rx. Sen. increased **6.1 dB**.
- Using SOA and DWDM filter, Rx. Sen. increased **6.6 dB**.

Optical power @BER=1E-3		
	After SOA	After Filter
CWDM	1.8 dBm	-8.1 dBm
LAN-WDM	1.8 dBm	-5.9 dBm
DWDM	1.8 dBm	-18.9 dBm

	25G APD	w. SOA	w. SOA+CWDM filter (16.8 nm)	w. SOA+LAN-WDM filter (4.09 nm)	w. SOA+DWDM filter (0.9 nm)
Rx. Sen. (@BER=1E-3)	-27 dBm	-29.2 dBm	-31.6 dBm	-33.1 dBm	-33.6 dBm

SOA+APD could be solution.

Summary

1. Increase EML/DML output power

- SOA integrated EML
 - SEDI has 10G SOA integrated EML, min. output power >+10.5dBm.
 - Possible non-linearity effect should be evaluated.
- Add one or multiple discrete booster SOAs
 - Higher saturation output power characteristics is required .
(especially in the case 4ch per 1 SOA. should be evaluated)
 - Possible non-linearity effect should be evaluated.

2. Improve APD sensitivity*

- Add one or multiple optical preamp (SOA).
 - in the case of 4ch per 1 SOA, impact of each ch(λ) imbalance should be evaluated.
(see next page)
- OLT side needs to confirm burst mode operation.
 - APD + SOA: Dynamic range and ASE penalty.
 - PIN-PD + SOA: Dynamic range and sensitivity.

*25G APD sensitivity needs to be confirmed, because 25G APD is NOT mature in the field yet.
We should consider additional margin for the viable EPON specification.

- Thank You! -

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